

APRIL 8, 1869.

Miscellaneous.

THE COMMERCIAL

WILLIAMS, & L.D.

"CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.

NO. WITH APPENDIX

1869.

Price, Ten Dollars.

An Abstract of the Con-

sec. 1 to 4.

es with China.

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the United States.

France.

Russia.

Treaty with Russia

sec. 1 to 5.

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(Articles of Export)

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# CHINA



# MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1821

號九月四年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1869

日八廿月二年巳已治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,

Longbath Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,

Cornhill, GORDON & GORCH, 121, Hol-

born Hill, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co.,

4 Old Bailey, W.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW

ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Mel-

bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports

generally.—WHITE & BATES, San

Francisco.

Agents for the China Mail, and

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New Advertisements.

TO SHIP MASTERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Un-

derigned for the conveyance of 900

Hogheads of PORTER, from Hongkong

to Yokohama, in a British Vessel. It must

be stated in the Tender the rate per ton of

40 feet, each measurement, and when the

Vessel will sail from hence.

A. H. PRICE,

Agent, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN, Owners, or

Agents of the Steamer "Hindoo"

is responsible for any DEBT or

LIABILITY contracted by her Crew during

her stay in this port.

J. MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong, April 5, 1869.

FAWCETT & Co.

SHIP-ORANDEERS, GENERAL

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND

Commission Agents,

Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

MORRIS & Co.

NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

Hongkong.

(Late J. B. Morris, News Agent.)

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S OFFICES are this day

REMOVED to the Ground Floor of

Messrs ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.'s House

at the corner of Ice House Street.

Hongkong, March 19, 1869.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DENT & Co.

A second DIVIDEND of Five per cent

upon the amount of all claims admit-

ted by the Trustees will be paid on the

15th May next.

On application to Mr. G. OYERBEEK,

at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Fed-

der's Hill, Creditors will be furnished with

Warrants signed by the Trustees, which

will be payable at the Office of the Hon-

gong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-

tion.

Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

NOTICE.

BILLIARDS, BOWLS, AND

BAR.

THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS,

and BOWLING ALLEYS, having been

enlarged and fitted up in a very superior

style unequalled by any in the Colony, the

Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday,

the 11th January, 1869, to their friends

and the public, and trust with civility

Good Liquors and the well-known re-

putation of this old-established House, to

merit a share of their patronage. There

are three first class Billiard Tables in a

large airy and well-lighted room. The

Bowling Alley needs no comment.

BROWN & Co.,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI NEWS-LETTER.

ENLARGED to double its former size,

now affords a better medium of intel-

ligence from this quarter of the world. It

is published for the transmission of all the

current Mercantile, Political, and General

News of China and Japan, by the Pacific

Mail Steamers to America and Europe.

The Subscription to the News-Letter is

Two Dollars and a half per annum; for

subscribers in Shanghai, and Three Dol-

lars when mailed.

The authorized Agents for receiving Ad-

vertisements and Subscriptions are—

Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN, 608, Sansome Street,

San Francisco.

London & China Express, 2, Cowper's

Court, Cornhill, London.

Messrs Wm. H. Pogo & Co., 32, Burling

New Advertisements.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.

Published in London for the P. & O.

Co.'s and French Mails, and contains—

Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and

Foreign News.

Special Correspondents' Letters from

Germany, Holland, &c.

Leading Articles on the principal sub-

jects of China.

Digest of Home Opinions on China Sub-

jects.

Importing and Exporting.

Maritime and Commercial.

Commercial, Banking, Steam, Land, and

Market Reports, Shipping News, Foreign

Exchange, &c., from London and the

Continent, New York, &c.

Statistics of Imports and Exports.

Supplements.

Statement of each Ship's Cargo for

China and Japan, and by the P. & O.

Co.'s Mails.

Subscription—\$12 per Annum, With

Supplement, \$14.50. Single Copies,

50 cents.

MORRIS & Co.,

Agents, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, March 12, 1







## Notices to Consignees.

**NOTICE.**  
THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.  
By "Hookey," 31st October, 1868.  
VO 627, 1 case Arms.  
By "Cambridge," 24 February, 1869.  
GVC 15985, 1 case Chemicals.  
By "Domini," 30th March, 1869.  
Mr Schaal, 2 cases (contents unknown).  
By "Hookey," 8th April, 1869.  
Delfino Norhotto, 1 case Books.  
C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, April 8, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
CONSIGNEES of the following Packages per Brix, barque *Melior*, from Sydney, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their Goods, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.  
K, 5 packages, Merchandise, shipped by Alder-N, 6, 3, son & Sons.  
E, 48 cases Preserved, shipped by Raboon Pees & Co.  
Meats, shipped by Raboon Pees & Co.  
A, 7 cases Copper, shipped by Chen.  
65 cases Fish, Ateak.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Company's Steamship "Hookey," are requested to send in their Bills of Lading, for counter-signature, and to take delivery of their Goods before the 7th Instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.  
C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

MR. ALFRED FRYER is alone authorized to sign our name per procuration on Cash Receipts for Goods delivered by our firm from this date.  
J. P. & P. DERODE FRERES.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1869.

THE Undersigned having arrived from Bombay, has established himself as Merchant and Agent, under the Firm and Style of HAJEE MEEZBA MOHAMMED ALLY & Co.  
HAJEE MEEZBA MOHAMMED ALLY.  
ABERDEEN STREET.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have this day admitted Mr. BENJAMIN E. GALT, as a partner in our Firm.  
FAWCETT & Co.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.  
MR. C. LANGDON DAVIES having resigned, Mr. EDWARD BAKER has been appointed Secretary of the above Company from this date.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1869.

THE business heretofore carried on by the Undersigned, will from this date be continued under the Firm and Style of FURTHNER AMBROSEY. And all outstanding accounts by the Undersigned will be settled, paid, and received by the above Firm.  
FURTHNER AMBROSEY.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
FROM and after this date, the style of our firm will be WALKER, SMITH & Co., China Sugar Refinery, East Point.  
Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.  
C. LANGDON DAVIES.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.  
Mr. THOMAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NISBET OLMSTED, and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GEARY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.  
OLYPHANT & Co.  
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

FROM this date Mr. GEORGE E. LANE, will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this place.  
GEO. F. BOWMAN.  
Hongkong, March 15, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA LIMITED.  
MR. ROBERT S. WALKER has this day been appointed Secretary to the Company, and Mr. JOHN INGLIS, the present Acting Secretary, resumes his functions as Managing Engineer for the Company.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN INGLIS,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm, and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners from this date.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
China, January 1, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.  
DREYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.  
FROM this date the Management of the Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge of Mr. GEORGE E. POTTS, to whom all communications should be addressed.  
YEE-WO & Co.  
Hongkong Hotel,  
April 1, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned hereby intimates that he has this day received the appointment of SUPERVISOR to FRENCH LLOYDS under date of December 22nd, 1868.  
ROBT. McMURDO.  
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

**For Sale.**  
HE Undersigned have just landed and now offer for sale, An Invoice of SHEPHERD OUTLIER, comprising—  
RAZORS.  
Razor STROPS.  
Pocket KNIVES.  
Table KNIVES.  
CARVERS.  
Pocket FLASKS.  
Needle CASES.  
CORKSCREWS.  
SCISSORS assorted.  
Fancy Needle CASES.  
MORRIS & Co.  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

**SMOKING MIXTURE.**  
MORRIS & Co., have now on Sale a small Invoice of "THOMAS BEAN'S" celebrated Smoking MIXTURE in tins. Price \$0.50 per tin.  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

**JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.**  
Prime Australian Fat SHEEP.  
5 Tons Oaten and Lucerne HAY.  
Norfolk Island PINEs and other PLANTS.  
Apply on board the ship "Onward," East Point.  
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

**FOR THE RACES.**  
SAYLE & Co.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
HONG KONG.  
HAVE RECEIVED EX MAIL STEAMER.

A Large assortment of MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HATS, of the latest fashions.  
A Choice assortment of SILK, MUSLIN, and GRENADINE, for Evening Wear.  
A fine assortment of new French FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES and FEATHERS.  
A large assortment of new TRIMMINGS and FRINGES in all colors.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, in white and colors, all sizes.  
Gentlemen's Drab Shell and Felt HATS.  
Blue and Green GOSSAMERS, &c.

(BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,  
20, Fauché Road, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1869.)

Per "Mail Steamer" and late Arrivals.  
MISS ROSE  
HAS received a choice assortment of FRENCH GLACES, black and colored, BAREGE and FANCY DRESSES, black and colored piece VELVETS and SATINS in the newest shades.  
Plain and Fancy RIBBONS, VELVETS, SASH RIBBONS, and DRESS TRIMMINGS in great variety. Real OLONIE and VALENCIENNES LACES.  
Ladies' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed HATS in all the fashionable shapes.  
Ladies' BONNETS latest styles, Plain and Fancy SUNSHADES, French FANS, &c.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid GLOVES and BOOTS.  
Ladies' White Satin and Kid BOOTS.  
A large assortment of French and English HOSIERY, Gentlemen's Black and Drab Shell HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, &c., &c.  
HENRI'S PERFUMERY.  
WELLINGTON STREET,  
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.  
Hongkong, February 13, 1869.

PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES.  
GOOD Breakfast CLARET, doz., \$ 4.00  
In pints, 24 pint bottles, " 4.50  
Medoc Breakfast CLARET, " 5.00  
Desert CLARET, " 5.00  
St. Emilion, " 8.00  
Chateau Margaux, " 9.00  
St. Pierre St. Julien (extra), " 24.00  
CLARET in Wood, " 45.00  
Medoc in Wood, 46 gals., " 45.00  
Roussillon, 46 gals., " 45.00  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

PER MAIL STEAMER.  
GRUYERE CHEESE, of first quality.  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

PER ZIBA.  
50 cases "Plagnie" SALAD OIL.  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

## New Advertisements.

THE Auction at Head Quarter House will be resumed at 4 past three TO-MORROW, when the Flower Pots and Plants, Horses, and Saddlery will be sold, and in addition to those Catalogued.  
A Cape Horse, a good charger.  
A Basket Trap and Harness.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order and at the Godowns of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., East Point, on  
**TUESDAY,**  
13th April, 1869, at Noon,  
(For the benefit of the concerned.)  
19 bales Grey Shirtings.  
4 bales Cotton Yarn.  
(More or less damaged by sea water).  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.  
GEORGE A. F. NORRIS.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

**FOR SHANGHAI & AMOY.**  
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer "AGAMEMNON,"  
Capt. MIDDLETON, expected here about the 16th Instant, will have immediate despatch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE.**  
The Steamship "CHINA,"  
Capt. E. R. WATSON, will sail from Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, on the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. precisely.  
No Freight received after Noon of the 18th inst.  
Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 p.m., day of sailing.  
GEO. E. LANE,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

P. M. S. S. Co. Steamer "CHINA,"  
FROM YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
GEO. E. LANE,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

**PER OVERLAND MAIL.**  
MISS ROSE has just received a choice assortment of Black and Colored SILKS, BAREGE, Fancy and Muslin DRESSES.  
RIBBONS, Velvet and Dress TRIMMINGS in great variety.  
WELLINGTON STREET,  
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

**MESSRS. KOSS & Co.**  
EG to inform the public of Hongkong that they had established themselves as TAILORS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS, on the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs LADAGE, OELKE & Co.  
Having secured the services of an experienced European Cutter, and also having received per late arrivals a very superior stock of NEW GOODS, of the latest pattern, they are prepared to meet all the requirements of the present season.  
A large stock of Ready-made CLOTHING, of the latest fashions, always on hand.  
KOSS & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

**BE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."**  
EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.  
(From the "Strait Times," July 27, 1868.)  
"Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that Literature as represented by the Press had made, and we were making in the East, and our attention has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, published monthly by Mr. Saint, the proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper. This publication is well printed, on good paper, and in size and shape is very like the well-known *Notes and Queries* at home, and is equally a mine containing very curious and useful information regarding the language, literature, history, manners and customs of the Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese. It says a good deal for the extent and stability of the footing of Europeans in China, that such a publication as this should be established and conducted with apparently successful vigour.  
The publication is altogether a very interesting one, and whilst it every success, we commend it to the attention and support of our readers.  
(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1868.)  
We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the numbers for the current year of "Notes and Queries," a most deserving Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr. N. B. Dennis, whose "Treaty Ports of China and Japan" are so well known. From the names attached to the "Notes" we can see that the contributors include some of the Chinese scholars in the East. Its interest is not confined to China, and it will be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who have directed their attention towards the subject of Buddhism and its literature, and generally to all who are interested in oriental antiquities. It deserves to be better known in India.

**POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.**  
MAILS WILL CLOSE:  
For SPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.—Per "LEHTENING," on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m.  
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Per "N. B. PALMER," at 3 p.m., To-morrow, the 10th inst.  
For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—Per "GLENGYLE," on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m.

**UNDER DESPATCH.**  
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *Lightning*, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.  
For Singapore.—Per N. B. Palmer, To-morrow, the 10th inst.  
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *Glengyle*, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.

**QUOTATIONS.**  
HONGKONG, 9th April, 1869.  
OPIMUM.—Patna, New, 6200  
Old, 6274  
Bonares, New, 5924  
Old, 6172  
Malwa, 650  
Persian, 585  
CUTTAN.—COMBAT, 18 a 203  
CALCUTTA, 16 a 203  
SHANGHAI, .....

**Exchange.**  
Bank, 6 months' sight, 46 1/2  
Credits, 6 .. 46 1/2  
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 at 225 1/2  
Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 at 225 1/2  
Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74 1/2  
Bar Silver, 17 dwt. 6, 10 nom.  
Sycee, .. 6 a 6.80.  
Mexicans, .. 23.45 a 70  
Gold Leaf, .. 23.50 a 70  
Gold Bar, 98 touch, .. 23.45 a 70  
English Sovereigns, .. 4.62  
Australian Sovereigns, .. 4.62  
Gas Company Shares, .. 12  
H. & W. P. Co. Shares, .. 41  
Do. Do. New, .. 11 p. c. dist.  
Do. Do. Old, .. 11 p. c.  
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, .. 28 p. c. prem.  
Do. Do. New, .. 18  
Union Dock, .. 40 p. c. dia. nom.

**Temperatures.**  
HONGKONG, 9th April, 1869.  
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)  
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M., Dry, .. 77  
Do. Wet, .. 75  
Do. 4 P.M., Dry, .. 78  
Do. Wet, .. 75  
Self-registered Maximum, .. 79  
Do. Min. over night, .. 72  
BAROMETER.—9 A.M., .. 29.921  
Do. 4 P.M., .. 29.824

## New Advertisements.

(From the "London Examiner," May 16, 1868.)  
This really useful volume ("Treaty Ports of China and Japan") is intended as a guide for travellers and residents in China and Japan, and as a book of reference for mercantile men generally. It contains an account, historical and political, of all the open ports of these countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. Dennis; and the elaborate maps and plans, with which the work abounds, considerably enhance its value.  
We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and the remainder of the treaty ports, we can only enumerate. The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to European readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that we would fain transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.  
In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan, together with remarks on its government, geography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely, and still comparatively, unknown to Europeans.

**LATEST SHIPPING.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
April 9, *China*, American steamer, 3836, Warsaw, San Francisco, Mar. 5, and April 9, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
**CLEARED.**  
Shafterbury, for Shanghai.  
Ceres, for Yokohama.  
**PASSENGERS.**  
Passengers per P. M. S. S. *China*:—From New York, Mr. C. H. Eldredge and wife, Miss Ellen Barger, Messrs C. P. Eldredge, William Ainsworth, Capt. E. P. Williams, U.S.N., and Mr. W. V. Crowmishield. From San Francisco.—Mr. E. Flores, and 94 Chinese in stowage. From Yokohama.—M. Mattie 13 Ladies, and 10 Chinese.  
**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The P. M. S. S. *China* reports left San Francisco March 5, at 12 m., with Mails, Freight and Passengers, from New York, and Europe; March 17, 4 a.m., lat. 20 58, long. 107 52 W., passed Co's str. *Great Republic*, bound west. Arrived at Yokohama, March 31st, 3 p.m., encountered heavy head winds, and seas, the entire passage; left Yokohama April 3rd, 3 a.m., have experienced strong variable winds, and rainy weather from Yokohama. Co's str. *Japan* left Yokohama for San Francisco, April 1st, 2 p.m. April 8th, 8 a.m., saw a 3-masted screw Steamer standing to the Northward of Lamay Island. The *China* brings for Hongkong \$692,000 Treasure, 150 tons Merchandise Freight.  
List of Consignees per P. M. Steamship *China*:—  
Suen Wo Chun; Lee Ping; Lun Wo Jun; Oriental Bank; L. P. Ward; Horace Nichols & Co.; J. Thompson; Russell & Co.; Olyphant & Co.; Heard & Co.; Ladd & Co.; Lane, Crawford & Co.; Mrs S. E. Burrows; J. O. Carpenter; M. Mattie; D. Henjore; Mun Wo Chun; Ah Wai; De Silver & Co.; G. B. Nichols; Order; Mong Cheong.

**THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHN.**  
This excursion which so many of our Portuguese fellow colonists are about taking, to assist at the consecration of the Chapel erected over the remains of St. Francis Xavier, may recall to those well acquainted with the history of foreign adventure in China some interesting details of its origin and progress. Unfortunately, however, it would seem that very few indeed know anything of the Island of St. John or of St. Francis Xavier beyond the fact that the one is unusually regarded as the earliest Portuguese Settlement in China, and that the other was an enthusiastic missionary who died some 300 years ago, and was buried there.  
The earliest notice we find recorded of St. John or St. John is in 1517, when Fernao Pires de Andrade having visited Canton, was permitted to anchor with six ships off the Island of Tamao, the name by which it was then known. We may note by the way that it rejoices in a variety of names. Ljungstedt gives several—*Tamao, Tamau, Tamou, and Tamu*, which, strictly speaking the names of the port, were conversational applied to the whole island of *San Shan* or *San Chien*. The Italian Missionaries wrote it *San Juan*, the Portuguese use either that or *San Juan* as its designation. We call it St. John, while a further variation in the native name is given by Horsburgh, who writes it *Chang-cheng-cham*. Whatever its most correct designation, however, it was intimately connected with the early history of the Portuguese in China. Andrade left for Canton shortly after receiving permission to anchor at San Juan, but hastened back, upon learning that pirates were threatening his squadron. He produced a favorable impression upon the natives, which was totally destroyed, a year afterwards, by his brother Simao, who to escape the vengeance of the infuriated natives had to escape in the year 1521 during a gale. In 1523 some Portuguese vessels

## MORRIS'S DIRECTORY for CHINA, JAPAN and THE PHILIPPINES, &amp;c., 1869.

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## NOTES &amp; QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN. No. 3, Vol. 3. IS NOW READY.

Containing articles in English, French and German upon various subjects.  
**NOTES.**—A Chinese Collection of Epigrams, On Dragon-Worship, The Tomb of Kung Ming, Honesty is the Best Policy, The System of Pa Kua, Identification of Proper Names in Western and Central Asia.  
**QUERIES.**—The Two Missionaries in the Peking Astronomical Board, The Festival Wu-lu-tseu, Tea, Silk-worm Disease, Names of Woods used in Building, REPLIES.—Koxinga's Japanese Origin, Name of Koxinga, The Tern Typhoon, The Tai Chan Yang, The Word Pailong, The "Button" in Chinese Official Uniform, Derivation of the Term Su and Mo, Infanticide, The Kow Koi Plant, The Chun Tree, Coochin China, Cremation in China, Execution of Women in China, The Fung Tree, Theatricals of the Manchu Language, Employment of Chinese Criminals. BOOKS WANTED. NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bound Copies of the First and Second Volumes can be obtained on application.  
Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.  
All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

**BIRTH.**  
On the 8th inst., at the London Mission House, Canton, the Wife of the Rev. E. J. Errel, of a Daughter.  
**DEATH.**  
At Bexley, Kent, England, the beloved Wife of William Quin, Esq., late of Hongkong.

**THE CHINA MAIL.**  
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

**THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHN.**  
This excursion which so many of our Portuguese fellow colonists are about taking, to assist at the consecration of the Chapel erected over the remains of St. Francis Xavier, may recall to those well acquainted with the history of foreign adventure in China some interesting details of its origin and progress. Unfortunately, however, it would seem that very few indeed know anything of the Island of St. John or of St. Francis Xavier beyond the fact that the one is unusually regarded as the earliest Portuguese Settlement in China, and that the other was an enthusiastic missionary who died some 300 years ago, and was buried there.  
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attempted to make the island, but were attacked by the Chinese and defeated with total loss. 24 were executed as pirates and many died of hunger. Ljungstedt says:—  
Tamao on the north west coast of San-shan, was a renowned harbor, to which foreign and Chinese merchants resorted for the sake of disposing of their respective investments. John de Barros and other historians designate it often by the Malay word *Bemangor* or *Pemangor*, which signifies a mart or place for mercantile business. The ships lay moored at the foot of the hill in which Francis Xavier was [1552] interred. At the end of the monsoon all transactions were suspended, accounts settled, the port abandoned, and the island occupied, till the return of the merchants. Unhappy years had elapsed from 1529 before the Portuguese came back, I have not been able to ascertain. That a reconciliation had taken place we may fairly presume from the call of a few Portuguese in 1542, who, finding none of their acquaintances in port, steered for Lampacao, where four Junks from Malacca were at anchor. San-shan was still in 1552 uninhabited.

It would appear that in 1551 Tamao was closed to the Portuguese in favour of Lampacao, and the reason is thus recorded:—  
This transfer is plausibly accounted for, by the following rational inference. In China the received opinion is, we are told, that relative to a sort of claim upon the ground where any of their friends have been buried. Francis Xavier was buried on San-shan, an island at which the Portuguese ships sailing from Japan, used to touch. In them, came yearly many pilgrims to pray at the tomb of the departed Saint, an incident which roused in the mind of the public officers, an apprehension that the Portuguese might possess themselves of San-shan. This surmise made the Mandarin assign Lampacao as the only place at which the chiefs were to carry on their business. On this island landed (1549) the thirty Portuguese who had the good luck to escape the slaughter of their countrymen at Chin-chew. That the Portuguese had on this island fixed habitations—though they never had any at San-shan—there are good reasons to suppose.

It is of course as the last resting-place of St. Francis Xavier that St. John Island possesses its chief claim to the regard of our Portuguese fellow-colonists. We cannot do better than add the following extract, from the source we have previously quoted, regarding his tomb, over which on Sunday week, will be consecrated the Chapel which pious admiration has at length reared over his remains:—  
On the 2nd December 1552, Francis Xavier expired, and was by his friends buried on that island in a hill, distant somewhat more than a stone-throw from the sea shore. In the life of St. Francis Xavier, by J. Dryden, we are told that a cross was raised and the grave further signified by two piles of stones, one at the head the other at the feet of the departed apostle: the same description Father Francis de Souza has given in his work. After a lapse of nearly one hundred years, a few Jesuits, in their way to China, touched at San-shan. Devoted to a place where one of their celebrated members had spent some time, and lost his life, imparted the thought of commemorating the lamentable event, by raising a sepulchral monument, the materials of which should defy for centuries the all devouring power of time. A stone of considerable height and breadth, performed this office. One of the two flat sides was filled with an epitaph, written in the Portuguese language; the other bore, in the upper part, nearly the translation in Chinese, and beneath a repetition of the Portuguese inscription. Translated into English it runs thus:—  
"Here was interred St. Francis Xavier, of the Comp. of Jesus, Apostle of the East. This monument was raised in the year 1630." About seventy years from this period, Premare, a Jesuit, wrote from Canton, that a chapel was to be raised on the spot, where Francis Xavier had expired and consecrated to the names of the Saint. It is doubtful whether it ever saw the light. For want of Christian converts, this sacred building (if erected) crumbled, by the effects of the climate; to pieces; and its sepulchral monument bowed its lofty brow and was hid, like Francis Xavier, under a heap of earth. No wonder that in this prostrated condition, the Bishop of Macao, Dom Fr. Francis de Na. Sra. da Luz Eschism and friends, whom he had invited to a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier, should meet with disappointment. It required a great deal of labor and unrelenting perseverance to discover some traces of a place, where a chapel or something like a building might have stood, and to dig out the stone tablet clean it, and decipher its inscription. By the assistance of the inhabitants of the adjoining village—for the island is actually peopled—the work was done, and the monument again put on foot, because the job was liberally paid for. This act of Catholic charity was attended to in 1813. Devotees promised to build a new chapel on the old foundation, still it was, in 1834, not begun. To preserve in future these holy memorials from being defiled by infidels, the Bishop had agreed, as he himself told me, to allow a fixed yearly remuneration to the Chinese who had undertaken to watch over their preservation.

This, then, is how the matter stood until, a short time since, the present undertaking was inaugurated. Details regarding it and the life of the great missionary will appropriately find place in our notice of the consecration.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
By the *China* we have received intelligence of General Grant's installation as President. It took place on March 4, amidst immense enthusiasm. A telegram was received from Bismarck, as follows:—  
"My cordial congratulations on this solemn day." The following is an outline of the President's inaugural address:—  
After declaring his determination to do to the best of his ability all that is required of him in his high position, he declared his intention of exercising the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures to which he is opposed, and strongly urges the stringent enforcement of the laws as the best method of securing the repeal of bad or obnoxious ones. He advocates laws for the security of person and

property, and for political opinions, liberty or prejudice, necessity of a payment, of the national debt, our credit, and says: "To this collection of the collected, and a redemption in partment of the compare the pay now, with ten before, with its five years ago, I doubt, but I can doubt the dollar then with for useless luxury through prov of the up in the sterile which we are now and most the vor upon us." He is not so important, but to be summed, should be action should be to a determination, declaring his for his intention of the flag and pro United States; as respect the rights sident then spot of the Indians as and study. He element of the su likely to agitate time to come.

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The Handicap R run this evening, men previously started. After the Cricket Grov by a little more Wagner being so sitions of first, hardly distinguish the most of the v a splendid spur, won had the run. Sim was nowher Senath runner mistake, and the out of the cours final spur, when in front of him.

We gather from of which appear the English firm Co. established a payment. The corn is said to an failure is attrib members of the Chinese traders as up on all sides, so Nives Bate says the number of the of these who full over in San-shan famino is impendi district but all o years ago a finin Grobogan in wh alone, 100,000 per

The Straits Times in the recent li shall have more future occupation, interest to us as Colony. Meanin to congratulate "good" deluged threatened him f power, on who out about it. We if any of the Hon by the Attorney- abuse of Louis "bella of Spain." has a keener appo portance of the e journals that we probably agree w General, that det "sentimental" on porary's congratul tasy with pleasur

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property, and freedom for religious and political opinions, without regard to locality or prejudice. The President urges the necessity of a return to a specie basis of payment, and the early extinguishing of the national debt as the means of strength- ening credit at home and abroad. He says: "To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict account- ability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditure in every de- partment of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though providence has bestowed upon us a strong box of the precious metals, locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock and meet the very contingency that is now upon us." He maintains that the question is not so important as to how the public debt is to be paid, or specie payment re- sumed, but rather that a general plan of action should be at once assumed, joined to a determination of carrying it out. In declaring his foreign policy, he announces his intention of maintaining of honor of the flag and protecting the citizens of the United States; at the same time he would respect the rights of all nations. The President then spoke of the proper treatment of the Indians as a subject deserving care and study. He also urged the speedy settlement of the suffrage question, which was likely to agitate the public mind for some time to come.

#### LOCAL.

Our article upon the island of St. John was written before we learned that the intended trip to-morrow was postponed for to-morrow. It may not, however, be less interesting to our readers, the more so as we understand that several leading British re- sidents intend to avail themselves of the opportunity of being present at the consecration of St. Francis Xavier's Chapel.

The Handicap Foot-race before noticed was run this evening, when most of the gentle- men previously named and handicapped started. After a capital race three round the Cricket Ground, Messer came in first by a little more than a nose, Lovett and Wagner being so close that the relative positions of first, second and third were hardly distinguishable. Lovett was first the most of the way round; Wagner made a splendid start, and would have certainly won had he run a little further; and Sim was nowhere. It is said that the Scratch runner (C. A. Sim) made some mistake, and thought he had another cir- cuit of the course in which to crowd in his final spurt, when the race was won by those in front of him.

We gather from Java papers, translations of which appear in the Straits Times, that the English firm of Morgan, Mathew, & Co. established at Batavia, had stopped payment. The "passive" debt of the com- pany is said to amount to £6,000,000. The failure is attributed to transactions of members of the firm in England. The Chinese traders are also said to be breaking up on all sides, so much so in fact, that the *Nieuws Bode* says that people no longer count the number of those who have failed, but of those who still fulfil their obligations. The former in Sumatra, still continue, and famins is impending, and not only in that district, but all over the country. Eighteen years ago a famine occurred at Denak and Grobagang in which, in the former district alone, 100,000 persons perished.

The Straits Times, in noticing the judgment in the recent libel case, remarks:—"We shall have more to say on the case on a future occasion, possessing as it does much interest to us as Journalists in a Crown Colony. Meantime we cannot but regret to be congratulating our contemporary on his 'good deliverance' from the ruin which threatened him from a flagrant misuse of power, on the part of a Government Official, who could certainly to hear more about it. We wonder what would be said if any of the Home papers were prosecuted by the Attorney-General for their virulent abuse of Louis Napoleon and Queen Isabella of Spain." Our Straits contemporary has a keener appreciation of the public im- portance of the case than have some other journals that we could name; but they probably agree with the learned Attorney General, that defendant's grievance was a "sentimental" one. We value our contem- porary's congratulation, and accept its cour- teous with pleasure.

The following paragraph is from the *Friend of India*:—"The Mahomedan movement which has expelled the Chinese from Eastern Turkistan since 1863 seems to be affect- ing the north of China. The uncle of the Emperor has led from Peking the imperial guards to Kow-chow-ching, in a large cart in the Shaan province beyond the Great Wall. This wealthy place, which is 400 miles north-west of Peking and 240 west of the pass of Kalgan, has been threatened by the Mahomedan rebels, who have hitherto attempted to enter Sibians along the great middle road which leads through the centre of China to Tientsin on the seaboard. The Kalgan pass is that by which the Mongol hordes have always in- vaded China from Central Asia, and if the Mahomedans seize it before the Peking General, the consequences will be very serious. With Russia pressing every year more and more on the Mahomedans of Turkistan, this movement towards and into China proper is likely to be more marked every year."

Our contemporary appears not to be aware that Kalgan is strongly fortified, and better garrisoned than most places in China. The danger of the Mahomedans seizing it is very remote.—Ed. C. M.]

The following remark is from the *London and China Herald*, whose proprietor is, we understand, little known to the Hongkong shortly:—"It will be seen from the ob- vious judgment given in excuse further on, that the Comptoir d'Escompte and the Chartered Bank have lost the appeal, touching the goods per *Mia*, handed over to them by Lyall, Still & Co. The result of this appeal adds considerably to the approach which hangs on Hongkong jurors. When this case was tried before Chief Jus- tice Smeale and a special jury, the learned judge summed-up directly against the

banks. But the special jury chose to dis- regard the summing-up, and found for the banks, thus insinuating that they under- stood the case better than the judge, or else proving that they had prejudged the matter. It has long been well known here, that the respondent's case was hopeless, and so strong an opinion did the Privy Council hold on the subject, that their judgment carries all costs whatever, whether on the trial or the appeal. Well may the banks say of the Hongkong jury, 'Save us from our friends!' The case, in truth, should never have been tried."

The following items are from the *Straits Times* to March 30:—

The Diamond Company's steamer *United Service* arrived from Hongkong on the 22nd instant, and cleared for London via the Cape on the 28th idem, with a consider- able amount of Singapore cargo on board. We learn from a despatch, that Lord Granville, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, disapproves of making Pilotage compulsory on the shipping frequenting Singapore. This meets with the approval of the mercantile portion of the community.

The 22nd instant, the birthday of His Majesty, King Frederick William of Prussia, was kept with much enthusiasm, as a general holiday by the whole German com- munity. The Prussian corvette *Madusa*, Captain Struben, at present in harbour, fired a royal salute at noon, and so did H. M.'s steamer *Rinaldo*, Captain Robinson, in honour of the day.

The Austrian Expedition has not yet arrived, but the two frigates composing it, the *Danau* and *Frederick*, have passed Amoy and are daily expected. The Chevalier Dr. Von Scherzer, Chief of the Scien- tific Section of the Expedition, has been here for some time waiting the arrival of the frigates.

To-day (April 1) is the second anniver- sary of the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the rule of the Indian Government to that of the Colonial Office. Exactly two years ago at noon on the 1st April, 1867, this colony came into existence as a colony. From being a dependency of a dependency it be- came an independent one as it is ever likely to be, and so to speak, set up in life for itself. We had imagined therefore that it would be kept as a holiday. It was so kept last year, and it is down in the Directory as a holiday, but this year hardly a movement has been made to recognize the day as any but an ordinary one. This feeling of in- difference towards such a day may be inter- preted to indicate one of two classes of popular feeling, either the transfer is looked upon as a serious burden from first to last, or Colonial rule as administered at present here has been bitterly disappointing and distasteful, and disregard of this natal day may be meant as a significant mode of giving expression to this feeling.

Our readers will remember that the office of the *Straits Times* was recently destroyed by fire. The business of the paper was carried on over premises occupied by Messrs Locke, Hong & Co., general dealers, all of whose property, except their books, was destroyed. A few days after, Mr. Locke and Hong & Co. were charged with arson. On the 29th March, the case came before the Magistrate in the Singapore Police Court. The only evidence produced against them was that of a coolie who had stated that he had seen the accused commit the offence charged, and it was upon his information that they were arrested. Before the Magistrate he utterly broke down, and the attorney for the prosecution with- drew it. There was no other witness. From what transpired it seems probable that the coolie was merely an instrument worked by others.

Mr. Atchison (for the defence) said that as far as his professional friends were con- cerned, everything had been done in all honor and propriety, but he was sorry he could not extend the expression. Mr. Atchison (for the prosecution) suggested that the witness should be detained in custody, which Mr. Atchison heartily concurred.

His Worship said he must first have an undertaking from some one to prosecute this man. Mr. Atchison said he was in- structed to proceed against him, either for perjury by himself or for conspiracy with others. He felt very much for him, because he had been the victim of designing persons, but still the ends of justice must be fulfilled. His Worship then said he felt it his duty to order the witness to be detained in custody. It was a matter of most serious moment to reflect that a coolie might at any moment come forward and endanger the liberty, and perhaps the lives, of any of us. With reference to the defendants, he regretted extremely that such a charge had been brought by means of such an instrument, and had only to say, in dis- charging them, that they left the Court without the smallest imputation or stain on their characters whatever.

#### THE HOLWORTHY MURDER.

Mr May was engaged most of the day in the investigation of the charge of murder against Low Asoo, which was conducted in the Small Court.

An Inspector having given evidence of the distance from the Gap to the spot where the Holworthy body was found—stating it to be 487 yards according to the sinuosity of the road—the fact that two un- wound bundles of cut grass, having been found about 130 yards distant on the day of the murder was next deposited to. From this place on the hill, however, the part of the road where the body was found was hidden by a bluff. Any person on the road could be seen, and only the bluff intervened to hide the body. An inspection of the spot was made by Mr Lister and Captain Deane yes- terday afternoon. This statement was con- firmed by P. C. Williams, who said that he could see a man in the road, where decess- was found, from any of the grass-cutting places.

The two women (grass-cutters) who had previously given evidence then narrated how they had accompanied Captain Deane and Mr Lister to the Hill yesterday and to the scene of the murder of Mr Hol- worthy, where they had pointed out the spots, where they were cutting grass and where the body of "the foreigner" was lying. Cheong Akeo, one of the women above referred to, again stated clearly and decidedly that she was not near enough to see that the prisoner was one of the two or three men who knocked down "the for- eigner." This woman also stated that four women had come to her at the outside of the Court and attempted to frighten her against giving any evidence; but notwith- standing this, she had spoken what was in accordance with truth.

Mr Lister's evidence was then given. He said he had been at the Police Court, Gap, with Mr Deane, and the two female wit- nesses. Describing the spot, Mr Lister said:—"I went up the Hill; the witnesses Kirby and Williams pointed out two places at which they said something about finding grass; they also pointed out a place refer- ring to a dead body. I sent for the first witness, Chuan Akeo; she was told to walk on and point out the place at which she had been cutting grass; she pointed out a bluff higher up the road than a place which had been indicated by the Police. Both places were on bluffs—one about 60 yards from the other, similar in appearance, and both about the same distance from the road. Chuan Akeo was next told to point out the spot on the road at which the occurrence with regard to the foreigner had taken place; and she pointed out a spot 130 yards higher up the road than the spot indicated by the Police: these two places in general appearance are alike, both being at a turn of the road and under a bluff or cutting. Chuan Akeo was asked to point out the place at which Cheong Akeo (the other grass-cutter) had been cutting grass, and she pointed out a place near a grave in a valley. Chuan Akeo also pointed out to me a road or track by which she ran away on seeing the occur- rence. From the spot which was pointed out by Akeo, as the place where she left her grass, the scene of the occurrence is perfectly visible, i.e., the spot indicated by her as the scene of the occurrence; but the spot indicated by the Police is not visible. The relative positions are alike in both places. Chuan Akeo having, as directed, also taken on one side, the other woman, Cheong Akeo, was brought up, and asked to point out (1.) where Akeo was cutting grass, (2.) where the occurrence took place, (3.) where she herself was cutting grass, and (4.) the track both took in running away. The witness (Cheong Akeo) pointed out precisely the same places as her companion (Akeo) had pointed out. From the spot in the valley near the grave, both places pointed out as the scene of the murder are clearly visible and at equal distances from the place. After this, both women were taken in company to the place indicated by the Police as the scene of the occurrence with the foreigner. They were told that the Police indicated that spot; but they both persistently adhered to the place they pointed out as the proper place. Captain Deane was next examined; but his evidence was to much the same pur- port as that of Mr Lister. One statement, however, made by Cheong Akeo was cor- roborated, viz., that deceased lay on his back with his head turned toward the ascent of the hill.

Mr Lister was next examined as to the arrest of the prisoner and the identification of the same by the witnesses. They were told that the case was remanded till 10 a.m., to-morrow.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." HONGKONG, 9th April, 1869. Sir,—The leader in the *China Mail* of yesterday *hence* us all flat aback. The opinion on the law of the matter is bad; the question hinges upon another point. The *Wemyss Castle* is not legally at sea, because the Law demands that there shall be two certificates of competency on board, and there is only one. We are not sure, however, to believe that, because Hongkong is omitted to manufacture a local law, the machinery of the Mercantile Marine Act is rendered inoperative. Colonies would be simply mischief if this interpretation was correct.

The Law does interfere; the whole of the Merchant Shipping Act and its amendments is one long protest against the selfishness and cupidity of men who in their lust for wealth would omit certificates, boats, lights and everything else, and call it all economy. The confusion arises from the term "Mate" being employed in this argument, we must read "Certificate"—and no such ship if of one hundred tons burden or upwards can legally proceed to sea unless at least one officer beside the master has obtained and possesses a valid certificate appropriate to the grade of only mate thereon, or to a higher grade.

Yours truly, 274 SINGAPORE. 12, 251 LONDON. 11, 729 DUNDEE. 26, 352 GLASGOW.

#### DEATH OF SIR JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, BART.

Death has suddenly closed the career of the able and distinguished man whose name heads this notice. His name will ever be prominent in the annals of Ceylon, not so much on account of his political connection with the Colony, but because he did justice to the Island, its history, its natural beauties and its resources, in a work which for research and grace of style has seldom or never been excelled. When death overtook him, he was engaged in the revision of his great work for another and final edition, and we trust the task had been sufficiently completed to enable his literary executors to give the book to the world perfected by the last touches of the master-hand. His scholarship, the resources of his mind, his mental readiness and his physical activity were wonderful. On every point the most diverse he could write fully and well with the slightest possible notice. About the last time we saw him in London he handed us the proof of an article which he had just written for *The Year Round*, Dickens having requested him to help during his absence in America. It was a graphic account of that singular case of the American Professor of Chemistry who murdered an importunate creditor and attempted to dispose secretly of the remains by the chemical appliances of his laboratory. The subject was like all he touched, artistically treated. Sir Emerson was then the picture of vigorous health, with that beautiful keen eye of his as bright as ever. He showed no single sign of the decrepitude of old age, and the last thing we could reasonably anticipate was the shock which the telegram brought us. Lady Tennent, a son and a daughter, survive. The son, who will be remembered by some in Ceylon as a boy attending the classes taught by Dr Kessen, succeeds to the Baronetcy. He was Private Secretary to Mr. Cavo, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, under the Disraeli Ministry. We may mention that the late Baronet was one of the leading trustees of Mr. Peabody's noble charities.

#### TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr Russell on the Bench. The Bench was occupied most of the fore- noon with a re-hearing of a case reported a few days ago, against Sergeant McCabe, 75th Regiment. It may be remembered that the Sergeant was fined \$3 for damaging a chair and assaulting a chair-coolie; and that the Magistrate inflicted this punish- ment in spite of two counter-charges of ob- stance to a robbery. During the hearing, it came out in evidence that when McCabe came out to the station on the night of the 3rd, he was drunk and "unfit for any duty as Her Majesty's service might require" (as P. C. Ma len, an old soldier, sentimentally put it). The re-hearing was conducted be- fore two Magistrates (Messrs Russell and Stewart), and some additional evidence was produced. In reference to the alleged intoxication, P. C. Ma len above-mentioned was the most decided witness; he had been in the army for 19 years, and joined the Police on leaving H. M.'s 75th Regt. on a short time ago. This witness again most distinctly repeated over and over that McCabe was drunk, that he nearly stumbled on account of this, and that he behaved him- self in a most disorderly manner in the Charge Room. Inspector Grimes gave it as his opinion, on oath, that McCabe was drunk, and then qualified his statement by saying that McCabe was only "military drunk." In defence, and by way of addi- tion, a Sergeant (75th) was called, who stated that McCabe was sober at 11.15 p.m. on that day, a few minutes before the occurrence here taken place. Ensign Doyno and Major Kennan (barrack-master) stated that they saw McCabe about mid- night, when he appeared to be steady enough and able to speak collectedly, but was somewhat excited.—is "worship," giving his decision, said that on the former trial it appeared distinctly that McCabe was drunk, but the present hearing had thrown more light upon the case, and he was glad that Ensign Doyno and Major Kennan had given evidence. So much doubt had now been cast upon the facts that he would reverse his former decision, as it was not now at all clear that the prisoner was guilty of drunkenness and riot.—[It would seem strange that no reference whatever was here made of the original charge, viz., damaging chair and assault.]

Laphrum, West, Roach, Russell, and Beakall, seamen of the *Princess Charlotte*, were "in trouble" to-day because of a foolish escapade of yesterday. It appears that the defendants amused himself by throwing some beams of tea belonging to the Chinese aloopkeeper, on the street; and on the constable (Indian Sergeant 89) attempting to take this destructive but factitious Jack into custody, resistance was not with. Indian Sergeant was "floored," and Europeans had to be called. General row and attempted rescue all round were subsequent stages of the disturbance, until all the prisoners were secured and placed in safe keeping.—His Worship fined Laphrum and Roach in \$1, West and Beakall \$2; while the fourth prisoner (Russell) was discharged.

#### OUTRAGE AT FIJI.

The following letter appears in the Mel- bourne *Argus* of this morning gives an account of a lamentable transaction in Fiji, copied from an Otago paper. A letter just received by me from a most reliable authority, and dated Levuka, Jan. 27, is a more authentic account obtained at the best source for information, and at such an interval after the event as to insure the col- lection of all the facts. I copy that let- ter.

"A terrible tragedy has taken place on Viti Levu. Messrs Best and Underwood have been completely ruined by the mount- ain natives, they themselves barely escap- ing with their lives. Within the last fortnight their place was attacked by the natives. Underwood's two children (half- castes) were killed, and one of them, a boy thirteen years old, was cooked and eaten before his father's eyes. Their four horses were killed and eaten, and their houses and outbuildings, containing fifty bales of gunned San Island cotton, with implements and machinery, were utterly destroyed. This they have brought upon themselves entirely by their own pascality. A more inhuman pair never disgraced the slave states of America, from which they came, than the same two men. It was quite a common thing for them to flog their natives with whips; sometimes they used the cat, and then applied the juice of the Chili pepper plant, which burns like fire. They were also in the habit of torturing and ears of their unfortunate wretches; and having done this to one of their women, and then sent her back to her tribe (the one which committed the outrage), was the principal cause of the dreadful reprisal. These statements are all quite true; and only a short time since Mr. Best was fined \$50 (or £150) by the captain of an American ship for some of his little brutalities. Thakomban, with the aid of Tu Caku and Tu Bua, two powerful chiefs, mean through- out to subdue the mountaineers, and then hit them out to the planters for three, four, or five years. The will be grati- fied for Fiji. The natives about me are very friendly, kindly, and well-disposed, and it treated kindly and with consid- eration, you are perfectly safe amongst them. Their honesty is wonderful. I have never known a single case of theft, though they had endless opportunities when I was at M—."

It will be satisfactory to those who have friends in Fiji to know that this outrage was not altogether a wanton and unprovoked atrocity. The wild justice of revenge is not a new thing to the savage man, and if civilisation fails to restrain the white man from atrocities on the weak and on women, the indignation of the untamed savage is not without excuse as the natural result of such cruel wrongs. Excuse my troubling you, but I am sure you will feel that the truth should be known. The Gov- ernments of England and America should strengthen the hands of those chiefs who are desirous of establishing order, and refrain from such unhappy reprisals as the recent

action of the English Commodore, the results of the ill-will of the natives against the settlers, and expose them to great danger if not ruin; while the prestige of English arms is destroyed by such ill-judged and worse-directed intermeddling.

Your very obedient servant, G.

#### THE SAURIN CASE.

In the course of his address, the Solicitor-General said:—"I suppose never before was so much time taken up in inquiring into details so mean, so petty, so utterly com- temptible as those which have formed, I don't say the whole, but the main staple of the inquiry you have been occupied upon for three mortal weeks. Whether or not a man's veil was loosely fastened, whether her clothes, internally and externally, were *bona fide* worn out or not—whether her staylaces were broken too soon—whether too many bits of calico, paper, pins, needles, bobbins and silk were in her pockets—whether she put a pair of boots on her feet, when a great man visited the convent, belonging to another sister—whether she ate too much ham in the pantry when she ought to have been eating mutton in the parlour—whether she talked to externs, and matters of this important character, have chiefly, though not exclusively, taken up the time of twelve gentlemen of the country of Middlesex, and of the Chief Justice of England, in the first court of common law in the country, for eighteen days; and per- haps, when we come to reflect quietly on the matter you will think that the time thus consumed has been anything but wasted. Certainly, so far as the plaintiff is concerned it has not been wasted; for, however trivial and contemptible the details of this case may appear to be, and may be in fact to a certain extent, to her is of the most momentous kind. It is my duty to tell you, though I had no right to say so when I stated it before, that this is in truth and in fact an issue to her of social life or death."

He defended, however, the waste of time as follows:—"Neither has time been alto- gether wasted in exposing to the public view what convent life in England in the nineteenth century really is. I cannot help hoping that this trial will do good in two points of view. First, as showing that it is at last possible to try a convent case, and to lay bare the interior of a convent, without the faintest trace—without absolutely no trace, without exaggeration—of what is com- monly called immorality or scandal. And, in the next place, I think it will do good if it strips off the veil of sentiment and de- stroys any of that unholy halo with which the devoted and heated imagination of some people are fond of clothing and surround- ing a so-called religious life. To the essence, the substance, and the reality of a religious life, no Christian man to whatever sect or body of Christians he may belong, can have any serious objections to make. To feed the naked, to teach the ignorant, to watch by the sick, to comfort the mourners, to pray night and day to Almighty God, to live simply and by rule, and, in short, to see this world as not abusing it—these are things, probably, which Roman Catholics and Protestants alike think right. They are alike bound by the precepts of their religion to practise them, and if they do so, to practise them themselves, they are at least bound to respect and reverence those who do so. But I cannot help thinking that the trial will have this effect—that it will point out what common sense might have done without the expensive and tiresome process of so long a trial; that in order to do this it is not necessary to go into a con- vent; and that if you do go into a convent and shut yourself up from mankind, you by so means get rid of temptations, but subject yourself to temptations far baser and more contemptible than those out of doors, and that dragged into the light of common day and judged by the power of the ordinary human understanding, this life loses all its romantic character, and turns out on inspection to be a very poor and ordinary affair indeed."

On the whole, we agree with the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the following remarks on this singular trial:—"Without in the slight- est degree anticipating the result of the strange case of Saurin v. Saurin, which has now been for more than a fortnight before the Court of Queen's Bench, we may refer to it as proof of that astonishing change in popular feeling which has made such a trial possible. What would have been said a couple of generations ago to an actual living Popish nun who should gravely propose to her lawyer to appeal to a British jury for redress against her spiritual superiors! One almost rubs one's eyes to be satisfied that one is not a dreamer or reading how the rules of a con- vent are so seriously laid out, a judge and a boxful of London middle-class men as fur- nishing grounds for settling a quarrel be- tween a lot of nuns, priests, and Jesuits. At this moment, is there any other country in Europe where such a trial would be pos- sible? Is there any other country where the principles of religious toleration are so thoroughly interwoven with the habits of the administration of justice that the highest criminal judge can be brought to listen kindly and seriously to the petty squabbles of a household of women bound together by the rigours of monastic discipline? Superficial lookers-on may say that the proceedings in question are the natural result of religious indifference, and that, therefore, there is nothing to boast of in our own case. Yet surely this is by no means an explanation of the matter. The whole spirit in which the case is conducted exhibits what we take to be the spirit of modern toleration in its best aspect. The truth or falsehood of Roman doctrine is studiously kept out of the ques- tion. The object is to establish the facts, so far as it aims at the education of the poor and the consolation of the sick and miser- able, is recognised as good and deserving of all honour. And, further, the right of women to associate themselves under any regu- lations which they please is fully admit- ted. But, at the same time, the practical dispute between Miss Saurin and her anti- agonists is removed altogether into a region where sectarian differences are unknown, and legal rights are alone considered."

A YOUNG woman wrote an article for a temperance paper, and quoted, "Give me a cot in the valley I love," which appeared, "Give me a cot in the valley I love." On a child being told that he must be broken of a bad habit, he replied, "Papa, hadn't I better be mended?"

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.—The Senate Committee on pensions yesterday reported adversely on the petition of Mrs Lincoln for a pension. The committee say it is a special matter, for which there is no precedent, and should, if considered at all, be considered by some other committee.—*New York Times*, Jan. 30.

#### MARINE INSURANCE.

(*Mitchell's Maritime Register*, Feb. 20.) The case of "Yglesias v. the Royal Ex- change Assurance Corporation," concluded on Monday, after occupying the Court of Common Pleas for five clear days, will henceforth take its place amongst the cases of insurance law. The circum- stances of this case are every way peculiar, the position of the plaintiffs and their com- mercial reputation being unimpeachable, while the defendants are one of the oldest and most respected of our insurance corpora- tions. Yet the defence to the action was, in substance, that the property in respect of the jettison of which the claim was made had never been on board at all; and this line of defence was pursued in the face of the fact, that the Underwriters had sat- isfied themselves, by the report of a Com- missioner, that the goods had been on board, and that they were what they purported to be, as described in the policy of insurance. The facts may be briefly summarised. The correspondents of Messrs J. R. Yglesias & Co. at Las Palmas, in the Canaries, Messrs Estofel, Diaz & Co., were indebted to Messrs Yglesias in a certain amount, and they proposed to ship a certain quantity of cochineal to square the account, or, at all events, to go in reduction of the debt. This cochineal Messrs Yglesias were about to insure, when an anonymous letter was received at Lloyd's stating that Messrs Estofel, Diaz & Co. were on the verge of ruin, that they intended to ship barley, not cochineal, and that it was further the in- tention to lose the vessel on her passage home; the writer stating, at the same time, that Yglesias & Co. had no share in the com- mitted fraud. One effect of this com- munication was, that the Commission, above referred to, was appointed to in- vestigate the circumstances of the proposed shipment; and another, that the Under- writers, on receipt of the report of Commis- sioner, consented to insure, but charged 2 1/2 per cent. premium. The shipments were made in a vessel named the *Candida*, which, shortly after leaving the Canaries, experienced very heavy weather, lost her mainmast, carried away her bulwarks, and sprung a leak. To save the ship, as it was alleged by the plaintiff, 1,100 bags of cochineal and 100 bags of barley were jettisoned, and it was in respect of that jettison that the recent action was brought. The ship, however, weathered the gales, fell in with the trade winds, made for St. Thomas, where she refitted, and thence came home to England. So the case stood when it came before the Court of Common Pleas. Most people will be surprised that the claim of the plaintiffs should, under the circum- stances, have been disputed at all. It is true that suspicion had been cast, in the first instance, upon the shipments of cochineal at Las Palmas, and those suspicions had been communicated to the Under- writers—a communication which, although it came from an anonymous source, the Underwriters very properly acted upon, and so far satisfied themselves that there was no fraud intended, that they took the risk, though at an advanced pre- mium. Having done this, it is difficult to understand how the Underwriters could persist in casting discredit on the report of the Commission appointed at their special instance, and on which report they had entered into the contract of insurance with the plaintiffs. In repudiating the contract on the ground that barley had been sub- stituted for cochineal, and that there was therefore a fraud in the shipment, the defendants, if not out of court, had, at all events, but a weak foundation for their case. They sought to show, nevertheless, that supposing the plaintiffs' averment to be correct, it would prove that more cochineal had been shipped at Las Palmas in a previous year, and this notwithstanding that the crop of the year in question was a bad one. They next impeached the evidence by bringing evidence to show that the number of bags al- lowed to have been jettisoned—namely, 1,100—could not have been thrown over- board in the time stated—that is, in ten hours. On this point the defendants adduced the evidence of three Shippers, all of whom deposed that the bags could not have been jettisoned in the time stated. The plaintiffs called two officers of the London Docks, also Shippers, who re- butted this testimony; and so the case went to the jury, who, after a brief delib- eration, returned a verdict for the plain- tiffs.

We have already intimated our belief that this verdict will not surprise any com- mercial man who has watched the case, and it will still less surprise any one who is ac- quainted with the principle of the law of insurance. It is an elementary principle of that law that fraud or misrepresentation will avoid any policy. Good faith must be the foundation of a contract of insurance, as of every other contract, in order to give val- idity. But, then, the Underwriters, who placed fraud as an answer to an action on a policy must be prepared to prove it, beyond doubt or question. It is not sufficient to show that circumstances of suspicion attach to the subject matter of the insurance, and even to the conduct of the Assured or their Agents. Suspicion is not proof, and nothing short of direct proof of bad faith would justify any jury in releasing an Underwriter from his engagement. The rule of law rests upon the soundest principle. It is easy to see that, if it were relaxed, there must soon be an end of the business of insurance, for no man insuring property would feel secure; that in the event of the risk occurring against which he was ostensibly protected by a contract of indemnity, that contract might not be successfully re- plicated. But the case we have been con- sidering was more than ordinarily strong against the Underwriters, for, having had their suspicions roused, they actually took an extra premium for which they re- garded as an extra risk. Surely, having done so, it did not lie in their mouths, to use the lawyer's phrase, to impeach the contract, on the ground of suspicion, or even of alleged fraud. This view of the case, was, no doubt, present to the minds of the jury, but they had no need to rely upon it alone. In finding that there was no satis- factory evidence of fraud, and, therefore, that the cochineal had been put on board and was afterwards jettisoned for the com- mon safety, they came to the only conclu- sion possible for men bound by their oath to find a "true verdict according to the evidence." The verdict is one which, we have no doubt, must remain undisturbed, and will tend materially to strengthen the principles on which the law of Marine In- surance may now be said to rest.

The Best Note Paper.—Bank of Eng- land.



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FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On and after the 17th proximo, the Store of the Undersigned will positively be closed, but in the meantime they offer at COST PRICE

The whole of their Immense Stock as follows:—

**SHIP CHANDLERY.**  
Russian Rope, Houseline, Marline, Ratline, Seizing Stuff, and Hambroline, Mast Hoops, Jib-Hanks, Emery and Sand Paper, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, Parcelling, Drilling, Blocks, Brushes of all kinds, Tar, Varnish, Leather and Canvas Hose.

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Pickles, Mustard, Sage, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Raisins, Capers, Chutney, and Curry-Powder, Sauces, and Ketchup, Cream Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, Coffee, Sugar, Milk, Flavoring Extracts, Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Bologna Sausages, Game Pie, Ham, &c., Preserved Meats, Soups, Fruits, and Vegetables.

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Augers, Chisels, Gouges, Files, Screws, (Iron and Brass) Hammer, Hatchets, Axes, Adzes, Saws, Planes, Hinges, Trysquares, Compasses, Screw Drivers, Braces and Bits, Hemp, Rubber and Lark's Packing, Awls, Emery Powder, Tube Brushes, Belting, Taps and Dies, Water and Gauge Cocks, Boiler Plates.

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Ship and House Cooking Stoves, Parlor Grates, Sausages, Hauldoffs, Locks of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, &c.

**FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.**  
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BRANDY and WHISKEY in bottles and casks.

GIN, RUM, LIQUEURS and RHINE WINES.

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Sundry other GOODS.

CHARTS at \$0.50 each.

**THOS. HUNT & Co.**

Hongkong, March 17, 1869. ap17

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HE Undersigned, who is closing his business in May next, begs most respectfully to offer to the public, his large selection of Photographs, at the following low rates, an opportunity that should not be lost; patrons wishing to have copies from their negatives can have them at greatly reduced rates.

Views in set of 60 each, ... \$20.

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**FOR SALE.**

PALE ALE, \$13 per hilderkin.

Ginger BRANDY, (Swaine Board & Co.) \$6 per doz.

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EDMUND R. HOLMES,

Wine & Spirit Merchant,

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**FOR SALE.**

YELLOW METAL, 15 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivian's.

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Hongkong, April 5, 1867.

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**

ENGLISH and Anglo-German CONCERTINAS, HARMONIUMS, VIOLINS and VIOLIN STRINGS, FLUTES, New MUSIC, &c. &c.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

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**NOTICE.**

M. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of HONGKONG, price \$25:—

10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12

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4 Small instantaneous Subjects from the DEAGU PHOTOGRAPH.

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THE following SETS of the "CHINA PUNCH" can be obtained, stitched in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents per copy viz:—

No. Price.

1 set, deficient 6, per set \$5.75.

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Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and from 10 to 24.

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Consisting of: MOLAYES.

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THE New Superior Manila CIGAR in cases of 200 each.

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Ex "Great Republic."

ANDERSON'S Solace TOBACCO.

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CIGARHOLDERS.

Superior Cavite CIGARS.

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BELATEE BUNGALOW,  
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ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,

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Per hhd. £25.

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Per doz. qts. 30s.

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Per hhd. £25.

Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel,

Per doz. qts. 30s.

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Per doz. qts. 20s.

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Per lb. 4s.

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Per lb. 2s.

Tamarind Fish, 100

slices in barrel,

20s.

Tamarind Fish Rose

1 gal. square,

7s.

Mango Fish Roses

Per doz. qts. 20s.

Smoked Mango Fish,

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Per bottle 2s.

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Per bottle. 2s.

**JAMES AND JELLIES.**

2-lb. tins 1-lb. tins.

Guava Jelly

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Preserved Mangoes

36s.

Pine Apple Jelly

36s.

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Bengal Pump

1s 6d per lb.

N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and

Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of

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**Payne and Co.,**

Have always on hand a large Stock of

superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.

Terms: Remittance, or reference in Cal-

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For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount

will be allowed, all Goods free on board in

Calcutta.

**BIELEFELD & ZACHARIAE.**

HAVE received by the last mail the

Newest Style of—

PIPE

now in use by

ALL

men of fashion, and as only a few have

come into their

HANDS

early orders for the same are solicited.

Also,

A well selected stock of Smokers' Articles,

such as Carved Cigarholders; Briar-root

Pipes; Havana Cigars (choice brands); No.

2 and 3 Manila Cigars and Cigarettes of the

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Smoking Tobacco (choice brands); Ci-

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Also a fresh supply of Russian Cigarettes.

HONGKONG,

Queen's Road, 88 & 90,

SHANGHAI,

Canton Road, 6,

Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

**FOR SALE.**

HE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's

Road, lately occupied by Messrs

SMITH KENNEDY & Co.

For further particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

**TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.**

" SHERRY, " 2 "

" PORT, " 2 "

" CLARET, " 2 "

" BIELEY & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

**STEAM COALS.**

For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board,

English—Londonbury West Hartley.

Davidson's West Hartley, Straker's

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WELSH—Bingware Marthyr.

Apply to ROSE, S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, March 16, 1869.

**FOR SALE.**

YELLOW METAL 15 to 28 oz. and

Nails. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1868. tf

**FOR SALE.**

Just Received.

500 Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER,

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Hongkong, September 12, 1868. tf

**FOR SALE.**

Ex S.S. "TIGER"

FEW Bags of Mocha COFFEE, @ \$7

per bag of 28 lb.

Apply to

G. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, August 31, 1868. tf

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JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSLELE.

qts. and pts.

Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT.

CHAMBERTIN, WHISKY.

White & Price's BRANDY.

ALSOP'S ALE, draught and bottle.

BARCLAY & GUINNESS STOUT.

BRIDGES & ROSE PORTER.

ROSE, S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1867.

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Translated from the Chinese

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Price \$1.50.

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MUNTZ's Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and

NAILS.

Also,

Vivian's Patent Yellow METAL Rod

PLATES, 12lbs. and 18lb. with NAILS.

Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

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**TO LET.**  
ONE FLOOR of a house in Queen's Road, well situated.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

**TO LET.**  
(With possession on the 1st May next.)  
HOSE very desirable business Premises situated in the Queen's Road and extending to the Praya, at present occupied by Messrs BOWRA & Co. This Property can be divided into three portions, viz:—

That on the Praya is detached and contains extensive Godowns on the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor and separate entrance thereto.

The portion abutting on the Queen's Road, from its very central position is admirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having Godowns on the basement floor, and Dwelling apartments on the upper floor.

The Central portion consists of two blocks of buildings, each two storied, and suitable for offices and Godowns.

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